

DRAFT
Form EIA-861/Form EIA-826
Instructions

Schedule 1. Retail Sales to Ultimate Customers, Part A. Full Service - Energy and Delivery Service (Bundled).

Enter the reporting month revenue (thousand dollars), megawatthours, and number of customers for retail sales of electricity to ultimate customers by State and customer class category for whom your utility provided both energy and delivery service. For public street and highway lighting, count all poles in a community as one customer. Note: For sales to customer groups using brokers or aggregators, continue to count each customer separately. For instance, count a group of franchised commercial establishments aggregated through a single broker as separate customers (as reported in prior years). Enter the two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviation (if not preprinted) for the State in which the electric sales occur.

Schedule 1. Retail Sales to Ultimate Customers, Part B. Energy-Only Service (Without Delivery Service).

Enter the reporting month revenue (thousand dollars), megawatthours, and number of customers for retail sales of electricity to ultimate customers by State and customer class category for which your company provided only the energy consumed, where another electric company provided delivery services, including, for example, billing, administrative support, and line maintenance.

Schedule 1. Retail Sales to Ultimate Customers, Part C. Delivery-Only Service (and All Other Charges).

Enter the reporting month revenue (thousand dollars), megawatthours delivered, and number of customers for retail sales of electricity to ultimate customers in your service territory by State and customer class category for which your company provided energy delivery services, where another electric company supplied the energy.

Common Instructions: Part A, B, and C

- 1.** For column a, **Residential**, enter the revenue, megawatthours, and number of customers for residential (household) purposes. For the residential class, do not duplicate the customer accounts due to multiple metering for special services (e.g., water heating, etc.).
- 2.** For column b, **Commercial**, enter the revenue, megawatthours, and number of customers for commercial purposes. **Public street and highway lighting**,

interdepartmental sales, and sales to public authorities are included in this sector.

3. For column c, **Industrial**, enter the revenue, megawatthours, and number of customers for industrial purposes. **Customers involved in agriculture excluding irrigation are included in this sector.**
4. **For column d, Transportation, enter the revenue, megawatthours, and number of customers for electric energy supplied for transportation purposes.**
5. **For column e, Irrigation, enter the revenue, megawatthours, and number of customer for irrigation purposes.**
6. For column f, **Total**, enter, for each State, the sum of the revenue, megawatthours, and number of customers entered for residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sales.
7. Attach additional sheet(s), if required.

Definitions

Commercial: An energy-consuming sector that consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of non-manufacturing businesses, such as restaurants, retail stores, hotels; and other private organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. The commercial sector includes institutional living quarters. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a wide variety of other equipment. Commercial customers may be classified as a function of energy demand or annual usage, which meets some specified limit set by the energy provider. **Note: Public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and sales to public authorities are included in this sector.**

Industrial: An energy-consuming sector that consists of all manufacturing facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. The industrial sector encompasses the following types of activity: manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; mining; and construction. Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heating and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for facility heating, air conditioning, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. This sector may include energy deliveries to large commercial customers, and may exclude deliveries to small industrial customers which may be included in the commercial sector. It also may classify by using the North American Industry Classification System or on the basis of energy demand or annual usage exceeding some specified limit set by the energy provider. **Note: Customers involved in agriculture are included in this sector.**

Transportation: An energy-consuming sector that consists of all vehicles whose primary purpose is transporting people and/or goods from one physical location to another. Included are trains, subways, and other rail vehicles. Vehicles whose primary purpose is not transportation (e.g., construction cranes and bulldozers, farming vehicles, and warehouse tractors and forklifts) are classified in the sector of their primary use.

Irrigation: An energy-consuming sector that supplies land with water by use of electricity.